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acao, 2 at Arecibo, 5 at Arroyo, and 1 at Aguadilla. The steamer *Mortera* which arrived at Mayaguez from Santiago de Cuba on May 28, disinfected, was held to complete the five-day period.

On May 5 the Governor of the Island, Hon. Charles H. Allen, accompanied by General Davis, visited the station on Miraflores Island.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for May, 1900.

Enteritis	13	Bright's disease	2
Athrepsia	6	Aortic aneurism	1
Old age	1	Artero-sclerosis	1
Celebral hemorrhage (traumatic)	1	Cirrhosis of the liver	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	12	Erysipelas	1
Drowned	2	Eclampsia	1
Enteric tuberculosis	3	Gastric fever	1
Rachitis	5	Peritonitis	1
Mitral insufficiency	3	Pleuro-pneumonia	1
Entero-colitis	4	Uræmia	1
Measles	4	Cancer of stomach	1
Tetanus infantum	2		
Cachexia	1	Total	90
Malaria	2		
Pernicious fever	1	May, 1899—	
Cerebral congestion	3	Deaths	63
Typhoid fever	2	Births	72
Nephritis	1	May, 1900—	
Anæmia	2	Births	48
Broncho-pneumonia	4	Deaths	90
Acute bronchitis	5		

TURKEY.

Examination of plague case at Smyrna—Spread of plague on Turco-Persian frontier.

[Report No. 246.]

Plague in Smyrna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 25, 1900.*

SIR: I announced in my last report the plague case which occurred in Smyrna. I also reported that as soon as the news of said plague case arrived the sanitary inspector-general, Dr. Cozzonis, was, by decision of the superior sanitary commission, sent to Smyrna in order to make the necessary inquiries and take the direction of the sanitary service. At the same time, the director of the institute pasteur of this town was sent to Smyrna, as well as another microscopist, Dr. Naury.

The result of the microscopical examination of the case has been reported to the Ottoman Government by cipher telegram, and at the same time the assurance has been given that there is no fear of spread.

I have at hand the sanitary report sent by Dr. Mizzi, the sanitary physician in Smyrna, from which report I give the following details:

Dr. Mizzi was invited by Dr. Amado to examine the patient, a poor old man, aged 60, living in an underground paltry place, damp, less than 2 meters square. He was lying down ill, suffering, according to Dr. Amado, from influenza. It was on the 9th instant that Dr. Mizzi

was invited to see the patient and he found him with the following symptoms: Fever, 40.3 C., severe headache, slight bleeding from the nose, slight bronchitis, and pains in the back and loins. The patient was visited for the first time by his physician on the 5th instant.

On the 6th, he complained of a pain on the right groin, from which pain the patient had been suffering since the 3d instant. A bubo was ascertained there of the size of an egg; the temperature of the body was 39.5°C. and the patient was delirious. Dr. Mizzi ascertained besides the above-mentioned bubo, lens-shaped spots all over the body. The bubo which was in the triangle of scarpa was very painful whenever touched, or not touched. The other ganglia above the ligamentum poupartii were enlarged. He presented the furred tongue, white without any characteristic sign. Dr. Mizzi states that the patient did not present a typhic condition nor any immediate danger of death, though the condition was very grave. No other bubo was observed besides the above-mentioned one. The patient has never quited Smyrna, and being a basket maker, he works with straw coming exclusively from Adrianople. Dr. Mizzi having considered said case as a suspicious one, he reserved his opinion for a bacteriological examination. He immediately reported the case to the governor of Smyrna, Kiamil Pasha, and all the necessary steps have been taken.

At the same time he had a medical consultation, to which, besides Dr. Amado, the physician of the military hospital as well as the civilian physician of the Moslem hospital of said town were invited. He did not wire to the board of health until after said consultation. The condition of the patient was worse on the 8th instant. The temperature was 38.9 C. with pulse 120, the abdomen swollen, the tongue dry and red, stupor. The 9th, after the patient had been moved, the condition was better. He has been moved to the country on a hill, where he was quite isolated. The temperature was 38.3 C., pulse 90, intelligence clear, tongue dry and cracked, abdomen less swollen. No change in the condition of the bubo.

On the 10th of May the temperature was 38.5 C., pulse 103, weakness, apathy, features strained, tongue dry, diarrhea, which was fetid, urine normal. The ganglia of the crural region were united, thickened, flattened, of the size of a child's fist, the skin red, the pain always very severe but supportable. The 11th of May the temperature was 38 C., pulse 90; slight improvement. The 12th the temperature was 38.8 C., pulse 95; no change in the situation. At this date he was submitted to the injection of 40 c. c. of antiseptic serum. The 13th the temperature was 37.3 C., pulse 80, and in the evening of the same date the temperature was 39.2 C., pulse 94; improved appetite, tongue not dry; again an injection of 50 c. c. of said serum. The 14th, temperature 37.7 C., pulse 90; in the evening, 38.4 C., pulse 90; the improvement continuous; the fæces better; the patient can move easily; the size of the enlargement of the ganglia was less. From the spot where the injection was made sero-pus was forming; again an antiseptic injection of 40 c. c. of said serum.

On the 15th of May the patient had improved still more; his temperature was 38.8 C. and the pulse 100; no diarrhea, and he was able to get up. Dr. Mizzi's report ends there. Dr. Naury, who has made the bacteriological examination with Dr. Nicolli, reports that the 10th of May he took some pulp from the bubo. The microscope showed nothing abnormal. The inoculation on the rabbits did not give any result until on the 15th of May. The culture did not give any result until three days

later, evidently on account (he states) of the extremely weak number of the germs. The cultures are quite characteristic, and their inoculation on the guinea pigs had the effect of classic lesions. No dead rats have been seen anywhere in the town.

I am glad to state that no fresh plague case has been observed in Smyrna. I forward a copy of the telegrams which have been received from Smyrna concerning said case, as well as the copy of the decisions taken by the superior sanitary commission.

PLAGUE IN THE HEDJAZ.

The sanitary news from the Hedjaz states that in Djiddah from April 26, 31 plague deaths have been registered. In Yambo said deaths are 22 from March 28.

PLAGUE IN DJIVANRO.

In Djivanro, on the Turco-Persian boundary line, plague is spreading. It is announced that it has spread to the villages of Suraam Serai.

FALSE SANITARY NEWS.

According to the newspapers published in Bulgaria, 2 plague cases have been observed in Salonica. I am able to state that said news is not confirmed.

HEALTH OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

In Constantinople public health is improving. We have to deal always with influenza, which is getting milder, and diphtheria, which is always very light. The number of deaths registered from the 9th to the 20th instant is 388, of which 2 were from diphtheria, 3 from measles, and 13 from typhoid fever.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Victoria*—*Melbourne.*—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 477,790. Total number of deaths, 571, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 17, and 83 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Quebec*—*Sherbrooke.*—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 10,470. Total number of deaths, 18. No contagious diseases.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 31,279. Total number of deaths, 72. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne.*—Two weeks ended May 15, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 113, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 3, and 1 from smallpox.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 26, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 a thousand of the aggregate